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Select Poetry.

NOW AND THEN.

AIR—"The Kingdom Coming."

Time was we had a happy nation,
And a staunch Democracy;
Our fame was wide throughout creation,
And a proud young people, we;
But things have changed—the comet's risen
With a different tale to tell,
And no man now is safe from prison
At a touch of Seward's bell!
Alas! for liberty,
Alas! for Uncle Sam;
We've lived to see the kingdom coming
In the days of Abraham!

Time was we had our free discussion
With the press, the tongue, the pen,
Nor had we learned to ape the Russian
With his spies and dungeons, then,
But now, unless one sings the praises
Of the Lincoln-Stanton crew,
Some bastile yawns as quick as blazes,
And the poor soul's lost to view!
There's no more liberty—
Our rights are all a sham—
And this must be the kingdom coming,
In the days of Abraham!

In days gone past—those days more palmy
Than another land e'er saw—
Our statesmen needed not an army
In the place of civil law;
Each man his ballot cast unfearing,
And thought it strange to find
A blue-coat conscript guard appearing
With a loaded gun behind!
Is this your liberty?
Poor sacrificial lamb!
Bow down and bless the kingdom coming
In the days of Abraham!

We love the War, and all are burning
For the cause we hold so dear,
The conscript-wheels are kept a-turning
In the country far and near,
Our taxes and our debt are bigger
Than we are likely soon to pay;
But Abr'am wants to free the nigger,
And we let him have his way.
Our chance for liberty
Is hardly worth a dram,
But there's a nigger kingdom coming,
And the king is Abraham!

Military Resources of the South.

"Druid," the Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. [illegible] has a curate acquaintance with the state of affairs in the South, and has made many predictions since the war began which have happened, somehow or another, to be better fulfilled than those of Secretary Seward. The following is his estimate of the available military resources of the South at the present time:

PRESENT EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTHERN ARMIES.

The armies of the South now in the field are composed of the following bodies of troops: Longstreet's corps, A. P. Hills's corps, and the troops recently under Beauregard, holding the lines defending Richmond and Petersburg, 45,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 300 guns, in all 61,000 troops; Early's corps in the valley, 15,000 men; total of Lee's army proper, 76,000 men. Breckinridge's force in Southwestern Virginia, 10,000 men; militia at Lynchburg, 8,000 men; Wilmington and Weldon, 8,000men; total under General Lee's immediate orders, 102,000 men. Troops under Beauregard and Hood, in the West, 50,000; in Arkansas and Missouri, under Sterling Price, 20,000 men; at Charleston and Savannah, 15,000 men; in Texas and Louisiana, 15,000 men; at Mobile, 12,000 men, total, 112,000 men. Grand total of troops of the Confederacy in the field, 215,000 troops.

AVAILABLE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH.

The above is the present actual strength of the confederate armies, but it is by no means the extent of the available military power of the South. The South has had in arms, since the beginning of the war, eight hundred and fifty thousand men (including the above two hundred and fourteen thousand, and fifty or sixty thousand more, who are now prisoners in our hands, and five hundred and seventy-six thousand men who have been killed and disabled during the progress of the war.) If the tables in my letter of September 15 are correct, and their accuracy has never been disputed, the South still has, therefore, a reserve of nine hundred and fifty thousand white men of the proper military age. The experience of four years of war, therefore shows that the South is abundantly able to keep on foot armies equal in number to those now in the field for four years more at least. These facts will be brought before the confederate congress at an early day, and in an elaborate and detailed shape, as arguments against the proposed measure of arming the slaves as soldiers.

"Cæsar," said a planter to a negro, "climb up that tree and thin out the branches." The negro showed no disposition to comply, and on being pressed for a reason, answered: "Well, look heah, massa, if I go up dar an' fall down an' broke my neck, dat'll be a theusand dollars out of your pocket. Now, why don't you hire an Irishman to go up, and den if he falls and kills himself, dat won't be no loss to nobody."

☞The workmen employed on the tunnel under Lake Michigan, at Chicago, recently found unmistakable evidence of oil. Instead of water, the Chicagoians bid fair to obtain inflamable material for city use.

☞A man who covers himself with costly apparel, and neglects his mind, is like one who illuminates the outside of his house, and sits within the dark.

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THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

It was near the close of a sultry day in August that I drew up my tired horse before the door of the Black Bear—where entertainment was to be obtained for man and beast as the laboriously creaking sign voluntarily informed the passer-by.

Having seen Pluto well cared for and in a clean stall, I sauntered into the bar-room, and having nothing better to do, sat down to listen to the conversation of the half dozen loungers there congregated.

I looked over the books on the table, but they were all dry essays on agriculture and cookery, and I let them pass. I was young then—just twenty-three—and was traveling solely to pass away the time of my summer vacation (I was then a member of the T—— Law School,) and from the love of adventure.

As yet, however, very little in the way of adventure had befallen me. Life had gone on rather monotonously; and I had strayed away here into the backwoods of Maine in the vain hope that I might find something strikingly out of the usual way.

Evidently, my entrance had interrupted the conversation of the gentlemen; for there followed a pause broken at last by a tall military looking man in rough coat and top boots.

"There was a daughter, wasn't there, landlord?" he asked.

"Yes," replied that individual so shortly that I scrutinized him more closely than I had done before. The scrutiny threw little light on his character. His physiognomy was perfectly unreadable. He might, or might not, be a bad man. He was short, thick-set, with a red face, bushy eyebrows, and a coldly-glittering steel blue eye.

"Well, it was a startling affair for this one horse place," continued he of the top boots, removing his cigar. "It happened four years ago, you say, and the daughter has not been heard of since? Strange!"

"Yes, it will be four years come next Christmas," said a white-haired old man who had not spoken before. "A terrible night, sir; freezing cold, and the snow falling so thick that it would have blinded you. And that night old Roger Hampton and his wife were murdered; and from that day to this no human eye, so far as we know has ever looked on Margaret Hampton.

"What do you think became of her, Granger?" asked one of the men addressing the old man.

"I? think? I know not what to think. It was currently reported that she dealt the death wounds, and then fled to save herself from suspicion; but I believe nothing of the kind. I remember her as a [illegible] and of that murderous lovely [illegible] angels in heaven."

"Of what were you speaking, gentlemen, if I may inquire?" I asked drawing up to the table where they were sitting.

The circle courteously widened to admit me; people always like to tell what they know, if properly requested to do so.

"We were talking over a tragedy that occurred near here, some four years ago, in an old mansion known as 'Hampton's Death,'" replied he of the top boots. "Mr. Hampton and his wife were murdered: and their only daughter, Margaret, a girl of eighteen, or thereabouts, has never been seen since."

"Indeed," I said, "but that is very singular! Who resides at 'Hampton's Death' now?"

"Bless you, young man," cried the landlord, "you couldn't hire any body to enter the doors on a sunshiny day; and as for living there—why the place is haunted; and one foolhardy young man who went there to pass the night, on a wager, lost his reason before morning.—He's been wandering ever since, but no one knows what he saw there."

"Humph! and so the place is a ruin?"

"Getting to be, sir. You can just see it from the window there."

He pointed out, and I saw at the distance of half a mile, perhaps, the chimney of a large house, clearly defined against the red sunset sky.

"Did Mr. Hampton possess any property?" I asked.

"It was generally supposed that he had a large sum of gold about him," said the landlord, "but nothing was proved after the murder.—There was some thousands of dollars worth of real estate."

"And who was the heir of that?"

"My wife, sir," said the landlord. "She was the next kin after Margaret—the niece of Mr. Hampton. But the old house and its immediate grounds are a dead weight on our hands; we could not give them away."

I made a few more inquiries and then the conversation turned to other topics; and soon afterwards supper was announced. At the supper table I saw the landlady—a tall, handsome woman in the prime of life, and an arrogance particularly insufferable in one by duty bound to be respectfully entertaining.

I was shown to my room soon after supper; an airy apartment directly over the bar-room. My curiosity was aroused.

The story I had heard about "Hampton's Death" was romantic enough to excite the interest of almost any young man of three and twenty, and perhaps I had a full share of romance in my composition.

I threw up the west window and looked out. The evening was beautiful. There was a slight breeze blowing and the pale moon had just risen.

The gray old front in "Hampton Death" was distinctly visible, looming gloomily from a mass of evergreens. It was a singular feature in that backwoods landscape, built in an old though not inelegant style of architecture. I fell to speculating about it. The man who had planned that building was superior to his neighbors. He had both taste and love of the beautiful. There was a pleasing harmony between the stone gables of the house and the dark pine forest stretching away for miles behind it. But this distant view did not satisfy me. I wanted to see the inside, to tread the long closed chambers, and stand perhaps in the very spot where on that boisterous Christmas night, two souls had been so suddenly launched into Eternity.

But I did not care to let those below know of my foolhardiness, as the landlord would probably term it. I would wait till they were all in bed. I sat there listening to the melancholy voice of the whip-poor-will, away off in the copse-wood, the stillness growing around me, and even the light breeze folding its wings and sinking to sleep in the leaves.

All was quiet; the house was wrapped in slumber. I examined my pistols, put on fresh caps, and then softly let myself down to the ground by means of the strong tendrils of a grape-vine that had climbed up to my window. It was only a little walk to the old ruin—not more than half a mile across the fields, to the dilapidated stone fence that separated the grounds from the adjacent lots. I sprang over into the lonesome garden, now choked with rank weeds and grass, and stood in the shadow of the pile of buildings.

Very massive and gloomy it looked, with its weather stained walls and high, narrow windows gleaming in the moonlight. The quaint gables and carved dormar windows shed a black shade over the front; the path to the hall door was obstructed with wild vines and brambles, and a thorn bush had grown up upon the very threshold.

Every thing about the place was dead and silent as the tomb. No wonder people said it was haunted, with that old tale of crime and death hanging around it.

I tried the door, but it was fast. So were the windows. I went around to the back part, but all was closely secured. I pried off a cornice with my knife, after some difficulty, and by that means removed a window sash, leaving the aperture free. Looking in, I saw a large apartment, evidently the kitchen. Everything had been left just where it was before the curse had fallen; the tin pans still gleamed on the dresser, and the kettle still sat on the deserted hearth.

I sprang in and passed to the interior of the building, a dark corridor, to what must have been a parlor. Part of the furniture still remained: the green carpet was gray with dust, and the chairs and sofas had put on the sackcloth of mould and moth.

A bat flapped against the window as I entered, escaping through a broken pane; and somewhere not far distant I heard the shrill scream of the night-hawk. A distant door slammed to in the draught of air I had admitted, striking with startling distinctness on the dead air of that unhappy place. But I was [illegible] frightened; it was all very novel and [illegible] I should have something to tell my grand children.

From thence I passed through two smaller rooms to a large hall, in the middle of which rose a broad staircase. This I ascended, the long unused stairs creaking wierdly beneath my tread, as if astonished at their unwonted burden. A door at the head of the landing stood slightly ajar. I pushed it open and entered a long, narrow chamber, dimly lit up by the moonlight struggling through the dusky glass. One glance showed me that "this was the ghostly chamber."

There were dark red stains on the counterpane of the bed, and near the centre of the floor the delicate carpet was discolored with what once had been a pool of blood.

Here, then, the deed was committed. If these silent walls could speak, what a tale of violence they might reveal! While I stood there thinking how once the death-shrieks of that old man and his wife had resounded through the room, wondering where the guilty murderer was hiding—wondering what tragic fate had overtaken the fair Margaret, I heard the faint sound of a human footstep. Convinced that I was not mistaken, I listened intently. It was repeated. No; there was no mistake.

I looked at my pistols once more, to make sure that all was right. If I were to meet flesh and blood, those trusty weapons might prove my best friend, if only ghosts, I might save myself the trouble of trusting to gunpowder.

There was a door on the opposite side of the chamber leading through several rooms to a second hall, smaller than the first, and from this hall another flight of stairs ascended, leading probably to the attics. I hurried through, and paused at the foot of these stairs. I could hear every step distinctly now; it seemed almost over my head—soft, light and hurried, pacing back and forth.

I even thought I could distinguish the slight rustling of garments; and as I stood breathless, a low moan stole to my ear—so thrillingly low that I felt the rosy blood around my heart sink and grow cold.

"Clinton Earle! are you a coward?" I said to myself, and the bare insinuation was enough to send me forward. I went up the stairs, two at a bound, but was stopped by a strong oaken door. I tried to break it down, but it resisted all my efforts. I went to one of the chambers below and wrenched off the great post of a mahogany bedstead, and returning, used this as a sort of battering ram. No mere wooden door could long withstand such an attack as I made on that one, and ere long I had the satisfaction of seeing it fall inwards. I leaped over the ruins into the apartment thus opened before me, but it was bare and unfurnished. Not a thing, animate or inanimate, to disturb the ghostly devastation.

I glanced quickly over the walls in search of some secret passage, and in the further corner I perceived a slide, fastened with massive bolts on the outside. I drew back the bars, and paused for a moment before I sought to penetrate the mysteries that door concealed. My heart beat so loud that I could hear it, but I laid my hand thereon and found it beat calm and strong.

A vague, nameless something thrilled through my soul as I stood there. It seemed to me as if I were about to enter on a new and sweeter existence. The hand of Destiny itself was upon me.

I opened the door slowly and stood on the threshold. What did I see?

The moon was shining brightly into the chamber, flooding every remote corner with its silvery brilliancy. I could distinguish everything with the greatest minuteness.

In the centre of the room stood a slight spectral form in its slenderness, with a face white as marble, masses of black hair flowing down over her sable garments.—The shadowy hands were locked together; the great, mild, dark eyes were fixed upon my face with an expression of terror and wonder.

I advanced to the side of the phantom form. Whether it was ghost or living woman I knew not; but I was resolved to take no step backwards.

The sweetest, saddest voice I ever heard, addressed me.

"Who are you? Why are you here?

"Why I am here depends upon circumstances."

I paused, for I was uncertain whether I was speaking to the flesh or the spirit.

"O!" she cried, springing toward me and taking my hand in both of hers so soft and warm, "only say that you have come to take me away from here! Only release me and I will be your slave forever!"

The suspicion that had all along been forming itself in my mind, broke out in the abrupt question:

"Are you Margaret Hampton?"

"Years ago I was called so."

"Good God! and where have you been since that Christmas night?"

"Here, always—Oh, sir, if you knew the half I have suffered, you would take me away."

I replied by taking her in my arms and bearing her down over the stairs to life and freedom once more. It was the happiest moment of my existence when I stood with her on the green sward in front of Hampton's Death, with the silver rain of the obstructed moonlight falling over us.

She shivered at the touch of the night air. How very long it had been since she had felt the free, fresh air. I took off my coat and buttoned it around her, placing her in the shadow of a tall fir tree, that she might have the support of its rugged trunk.

"You will not be afraid to stay here while I get my horse?" I asked.

"Where is it?"

"At Carl Jansen's hotel.

I thought she shuddered at the name—my suspicions were fast taking a tangible form.

"Yes, I will stay—but, oh! you will not desert me?"

I think of it!" I exclaimed, and I [illegible] the fields to the hostlery. I was young and enthusiastic then. My plan was all formed. Pluto was strong and willing, he could carry us both easily, and I got on his back, feeling for the noble fellow an affection as strong as that of a man for his brother. He needed no urging; he seemed wild to get away from the vicinity of the Black Bear; and it was hardly five minutes before I had Margaret Hampton up before me. With one hand I guided the horse, and the other arm held the slight form to my side—I was afraid I should lose her if I did not hold fast.

Half an hour's brisk gallop brought us to the little village of Lowridge, and soon after I had the landlord of the Globe House out of bed and very much at my service.

I took Margaret into the parlor, and made her tell me her story in as few words as possible. The landlord was a magistrate, and took down her statement. Two hours afterward I was on my way to the Black Bear, with four constables and a warrant for the arrest of Carl Jansen on the charge of murder.

We entered the tavern without ceremony, and took the guilty wretch in bed by the side of his equally guilty wife.

He was lodged in the county jail, and the next afternoon a judicial examination took place. Margaret's testimony was amply sufficient to convict him, and he was taken to the place of his confinement to await his trial at a higher court.

Three days afterwards he was found dead in his cell. He had died from the effects of poison brought him by his wife; and the same day she too was seized with a fatal illness that in five hours ended her life. Justice was defrauded of its dues.

Jansen left a written confession in full. He entered upon all the horrible details with fiendish minuteness; and long and eloquently on the skill with which he avoided detection.

It was as I had expected.

Mrs. Jansen being the next heir after Margaret to the Hampton wealth the wretched couple had formed the plan of murdering the whole family, in order to secure the property. A night when all the servants were away at a Christmas festival was selected, and the deed was done; only Jansen could not find it in his heart to sacrifice Margaret. There was a tender spot in the villain's nature after all.—Long ago, in his early manhood, he had loved a woman of whose face Margaret's was the counterpart. This woman had died in her young innocence, in her lover's arms, and for the sake of that tender memory, the girl, who resembled her was spared. But she had been kept a close prisoner; every one believed her dead, and so she was, to all intents and purposes. Jansen had carried her food at stated intervals; and encouraged the prevailing belief that the old house was haunted, to the best of his ability. The young man who had gone to pass the night had been frightened by some diabolical contrivance of Jansen's; and I only escaped a similar fate by keeping my intentions of going there a secret.

I took Margaret at once to my mother in Boston, and then, as the associations of her early home were so painful to her, I sold out the property and placed the proceeds to her credit. When I placed the certificate of stock into her hands, I said:

"There, Margaret, the old life is buried. Now you can begin the new."

She did not reply, but sat there in the mellow sunshine, her beautiful face troubled, her beautiful eyes cast down.

"You are an heiress, Miss Hampton; you will go into society and be a great belle."

"No," she said softly; "I do not wish to be a belle, Clinton:"

"What would you be, if you could, Margaret?"

She lifted her sweet face to mine. I caught her to my breast, and held her prisoner there.

"Would you be my wife, Margaret?"

And she answered, "Yes."

So she was—so she is now, and has been these many happy years; God bless her! And every day my heart is full of eloquent gratitude to an inscrutable Providence, for finding me, in a fit of romantic curiosity; to spend a night at "Hampton Death."

THE NEGRO AND THE WHITE MAN.

Senator Richardson of Illinois, in a speech at Peoria, drew this life picture of the difference between the negro and the white man under Abolition rule:

Now, my friends, at all points we are feeding negroes and supporting them. You ask then who supports them and the answer is, "The United States." Ask then who furnishes them houses to live in, and they answer, "The United States." Ask them who pays the doctor when they are sick, and they reply, "The United States." Put the question to them who sends their children to school, and supports teachers for their education, and the answer is, "The United States." My friend Ross, who is running for Congress in the adjoining district, informs me that he once inquired with regard to their progress in the schools and was informed that they did not learn very fast, but they sang elegantly! and it might have been added that they danced well! [Laughter.] And in many places they will tell you that they are the relatives of soldiers in the army.

But ask if the white people are so suppored, and the answer is that they are white and can take care of themselves. [Laughter.] This wholesale support of negroes is notorious. We have in the army of the United States less than 80,000 men of the colored race; but we are to-day supporting 760,000 of those who claim to be their relatives. The relatives of the colored troops are very numerous. In the last two years all the proclamations of Mr. Lincoln last session, and Lincoln approved it, giving the colored widows advantages over the white widows in the matter of pensions. A white woman at the time of application for pension must produce a marriage certificate; but a negro woman's affidavit is amply sufficient. A white woman who is the widow of a soldier may make oath that she was legally married, but that it is impossible to procure a marriage certificate. She may have been married in the South, and now shut out from all means of procuring the required proof. Without it she can draw no pension.

In the case of a white woman the marriage certificate is indispensably necessary. But let a negro woman who is the widow of a colored soldier apply for a pension and make oath that she was married to him, and her pension is ready for her without the certificate. But this is not all. In the State of Illinois we did not allow a negro or an Indian to testify upon the stand in court in favor or against a white man. So it was in other States. The last Congress, however, passed a law making the negro a competent witness and allowing him to testify. So too, we did not permit a man to testify in court who was an atheist and did not believe in the existence of a God. If a man came in court as a witness and was asked, "Do you believe in the existence of a God?" and he should reply "no," the answer of the law was, turn him out: he has no right to be a witness here. But if you ask a negro the question now, the attorney stands up and says, "you have no right to question him in regard to that; the law of Congress has made him a competent witness and beyond it you cannot go."

When they first employed the negro in the army as a soldier, they said his service were not as valuable as the white man's and his pay was fixed at a less figure—I think at ten dollars per month. But at the last session of Congress a law was passed making his pay equal to that of a white soldier and dating that pay back to the period of enlistment.

While I have served in the Senate of the United States and in the House of Representatives, when men were arrested in my own State of Illinois and incarcerated in bastiles, I endeavored to induce these bodies to have a committee of investigation appeined upon their cases; but they said no, and refused me. And yet if a negro was incarcerated in the Washington jail, committees of investigation were immediately appointed to know why the negro had been placed there.

They have rail cars in the streets of Washington, horse cars, I believe they call them, and some are labeled "for colored people." Those are the cars for the negroes. But one day a negro jumped aboard upon one side of a white man's car, and the conductor very promptly jumped him off the other side. And immediately resolution after resolution was introduced in Congress to know why that negro was put off the cars. [Laughter].

But I was never able to get a resolution passed asking why a white man was incarcerated in a Government bastile. A senator happening to remark that it was but a few days previous to that he was put off the cars, Mr. Sumner replied that it was of no consequence; that it was of less importance that the whole Senate of the United States should be put off the cars than that a single negro should be so treated.—[Laughter.] Why in the days of my ambition when I looked upon a Clay, a Webster, a Wright and a Calhoun; When I read the debates and saw questions of national import discussed with an ability exceeding the legislative councils of any nation—even that of the Roman Senate itself—I did think that if ever I reached it, I should amount to something; but when I found that the whole Senate amounted to less than the putting of one negro off from a street car, I confess that my ideas of it were far less exalted than they were before. [Long continued applause.]

THE COMING DRAFT.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes as follows, under date of Oct. 20th:

It is generally conceded that the next session of Congress will, on the recommendation of the War Department, materially amend the existing conscription law by striking out the provision allowing drafted men to furnish substitutes. It will be remembered that this was attempted at the last session of Congress, and approved by the Military Committees of both the Senate and House. It was adopted in the Senate, and failed in the House only on account of the approaching elections. It was, however, strongly urged by Schenck and other leading Abolitionists, and on a test vote received the support of fifty members—all of the Administration party, including Beaman, Briggs, Longyear and Kellogg, of Michigan. It was openly avowed then by leading Abolitionists, that if the election this fall should result in their favor, they would not hesitate at the next session to vote in favor of abolishing the substitute clause of the present law. This is undoubtedly the intention. It was thoroughly understood before the adjournment of the last session. The Provost Marshal General, it is said, will renew his recommendation for the abolition of the clause, and that it will be approved by the War Department, and in all probability will become a law before the first of January next. How soon thereafter a call for several hundred thousand men (principals) will be made your readers can judge.

It is also contemplated, I understand, to strike out that provision in the act of July last requiring the President to give fifty days' notice before a draft can be made, so that the conscription machine can be put in operation at any time without any notice whatever to the people, who may then consider themselves under sentence of death, to be executed at the pleasure of his Excellency, [illegible] not the least doubt in the world that [illegible]

STAND FIRM.—The New Hampshire *Patriot* is not among those who believe that the work of Democrats ended with the closing of the polls on the 8th of November. The duty of every Democrat—well says the *Patriot*—is as plain to day in defeat, as it was before the election. That duty is to stand firmly by their principles, their patriotic convictions, their time-honored organization.—From the manly and steadfast performance of their duty they will not be swerved either by the threats or the persuasions of their political enemies. Time will prove the policy as well as the Justice of this course. The policy of the Administration is just as obnoxious to them as heretofore, and its inevitable tendency just as fatal to the welfare of the country and the rights and interests of its citizens. It is just as important to them, and to the country, that this policy should be abandoned; and for that end it is still the duty and interest alike for us all to labor. The verdict of the ballot-box can be reversed in due time; the delusions under which thousands of honest voters have acted will be removed by the tide of events, and the course of the Democracy will yet be vindicated by the sober second thought of a suffering and outraged people. When this time comes, it is the Democratic party that will be required to save from utter ruin whatever is to be saved of personal or national value. That old party has ever proved true to its mission, and it must and will not now despair of the Republic. Its organization must be preserved, its camp fires must be kept burning, its sentinels must stand watchful at their posts, and its gallant array must still present a bold and defiant face to the enemy. No other course is consistent with honor patriotism or self-interest; and this course we trust the 33,000 Democrats of New Hampshire will unfalteringly pursue.

☞He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do anything. Life is made up of little things. It is very rarely, that an occasion is offered for doing a great deal at once. True greatness consists in being great in little things. Drops make the ocean, and the greatest works are done by littles. If we could do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things.

☞Wink at small injuries rather than avenge them. If, to destroy a single bee, you throw down the hive, instead of one enemy you make a thousand.

☞An editor says he has seen the contrivance lawyers use when they "warm up with the subject." He says it was a glass concern, and held about a pint.

☞The issue of all the London daily papers together, amount to 248,000 sheets daily; of all the weeklies thgether, 2,263,000 weekly. The issues of the monthlies are still larger.

☞"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been lately straightened by circumstances."

☞The cigar and the cup are very intimate acquaintances.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

☞We again urge all who are indebted to us by note, book account, or otherwise, to come forward and settle. If you can't pay, come and settle at any rate. The uncertainty of the times renders it necessary for every man to have his account with the world as nearly square as possible. We want to pay our debts, and in order to do this, those who owe us must pay. We do not desire to make trouble or costs to any man, and, therefere, give this notice. In our absence, our foreman, Mr. Bowen, is authorized to make settlement and receipt for us.

☞Wood, Beef and Pork wanted, at this office, in payment of subscription.

☞The editor is absent.

Abolition Rejoicing.

It has been a custom in American politics that whenever a party succeeded in electing a Presidential candidate, they celebrated their victory by having a general rejoicing all over the land. The recent victory which the Abolitionists have achieved, in re-electing Abraham Lincoln, by the grossest frauds ever perpetrated upon a free people, has not been made the occasion of such a general demonstration of joy, by his supporters, as was the case at his first election. The swarm of leeches that stick in and about Washington, sucking the life's blood of the nation, and their allies in New England, of course were overjoyed; but the news of the continuance in power of the Abolition party fell still-born upon the masses of the people. The reason is obvious. The people were made to believe, that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln was necessary for the speedy termination of the rebellion; that immediately upon hearing the news the rebels would lay down selves to be deceived, the sequel fully shows; and hence the people have already begun to realize the fact that their votes, instead of tending to put down the rebellion by scaring the rebels into submission, have only brought down upon their own heads four years more of war, devastation and misery. They have placed themselves in an unpleasant position; like the man at the raffle they have won the elephant and now would fain part with him if they but knew how.

Let the Abolitionists rejoice, as they pretended to do in this place, last week; let them rejoice at the dark monster brought forth by infidelity and abolitionism, before whose ebony throne the whole party has bent the vassel's knee; let them rejoice at the prospect which a continuance of the present devastating and cruel war sets before; let them rejoice that nearly every house in the land has become a house of mourning, that almost every cottage, however lovely and peaceful heretofore, now contains a frightful skeleton; but the man who can lay his hand upon his heart and say that he is not to blame for the ruin brought upon his country, has occasion for more real joy than they. But it is natural for such a party to rejoice amidst the gloom that surrounds us. Did not Nero fiddle while Rome was in a blaze? And did not Abraham Lincoln call for a ribald song, on the bloody fields of Antietam, whilst the groans and shrieks of the wounded and dying were piercing the air? Why should not they be joyful while liberty is being dethroned and our country torn to pieces.

But the people will become sane some day. After they have wandered through the bloody and trackless desert which war spreads out before them, when all the horrors that are in store, have been felt by them, they will return to that party which has ever guarded their liberties, and call upon that power which has guided them safely through the political storms of three quarters of a century.

McClellan's Resignation Accepted.

The President has accepted the resignation of Gen. McClellan, and has appointed General Phil. H. Sheridan a Major General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy thus created. It is stated that the Legislature of New Jersey, which is largely Democratic, will elect Gen. McClellan United States Senator in place of Mr. Ten Eyck, Abolitionist, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

A Change.

A great change has come over the Abolitionists since the election. They have quit calling Democrats hard names. The ill-bred boys, who for months had been picketed on the street corners insulting respectable people, have been withdrawn, probably to receive training for a similar sphere of usefulness, when the occasion requires it. Men, too, who have shown themselves but *very small* "boys of a larger growth" have exhibited the gratifying fact that their abolition insanity has lucid intervals. We even heard several political harangues, since the election, in which, to the best of our recollection, the word "Copperhead" did not once occur, but which abounded with fulsome flattery of the Democrats. During the campaign this was not the case. Democrats were denounced as "Copperheads," "Traitors," "Rebel Sympathisers," &c., and were looked upon as scarcely fit subjects for the leniency of Abraham Lincoln. But a wonderful change has come over the spirit of their dreams.—The "Corporal's guard" of nearly two millions of Democratic votes in the North has no doubt opened their eyes and softened their wrath amazingly. They have quit denouncing and have taken to cajoling and flattery, thinking that Democrats are ready to lick the hand that smote them.—They will find themselves mistaken. We ask no terms from them, and will give none, so long as they persist in upholding a doctrine that we consider adverse to the best interests of humanity, and fatal and ruinous to the country. The Democrats are ready, as they always have been, to stand by the administration in all lawful and constitutional measures, but claim the prerogative, which they will not allow to be wrested from them, to criticise and denounce all tyrannical and unconstitutional acts, no matter by whom or under what circumstances they may be committed. The man who does not do so, is a cringing coward and not worthy the name of freeman.

Retired.

We forgot to notice, last week, that Mr. Philip J. Shoemaker retired from the Commissioners' Office on last Friday week, his term of office having expired. Mr. Shoemaker has been a faithful and efficient member of the Board, and it will be conceded by all who had any intercourse with him in his official capacity, that he always endeavored to preserve the best interests of the people of the county, without fear or favor. We regret to part with "Uncle Philip," and in his retirement from public

Michael Wertz, Esq., his successor, has been sworn in, and his well known business qualifications bespeak for him a term of usefulness in the Commissioners' Office.

The Rebels At New Creek.

Information has been received here from reliable sources, that the rebels made a dash on New Creek, above Cumberland, and captured a large amount of commissary stores, and between four and five hundred horses. New Creek is a depot for military stores, and the rebels have a number of times endeavored to capture the place. Great fear exists at Cumberland; and the presumption is that the town will be attacked.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—Prov. Gen. Fry has issued instructions to his subordinates to have the enrollment lists revised and perfected. This looks like something we are already quite familiar with—yclept "the draft." We—and no doubt others—had been relying upon the repeated assertions of "Brother Bergner's" organ that there would be "no draft." If that veracious sheet should prove to have falsified for just once, we shall have to pin our faith to some other oracle.—*Patriot and Union.*

THE COST OF SUBSTITUTES.—On a call of 500,000 men it would cost three hundred and fifty millions of dollars ($350,000,000) to fill it, at the price per man ($700) now paid for substitutes in Hartford. And if Connecticut's quota is 11,000, as it probably will be, it would cost the people of our State seven millions seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($7,770,000) at the same rate.

This tax, provided the quota should be filled by substitutes at this rate, would be greater than the entire internal revenue and tax on foreign importations; and this, too, for barely securing the men, without a uniform on their backs or a ration in their hands.

If Russia quailed under an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars a year in the Crimean war, what is to become of this country one of these days, at the rate we are sailing?—*Hartford Times.*

A QUESTION OF TIME.—The Democratic party has performed a high and holy duty in the contest just closed. It has labored to preserve the purity of the church, to save the liberties of the people and to bring peace and Union without farther bloodshed and ruin. From 1861 it has been steadily gaining on the popular vote. The full return of reason is only a question of time and four more long, dreary and wasteful year's of war, will satisfy even those who seek the last dollar and the last ditch. In the meantime let Democrats remember that they have a duty to perform. Let them stand unbroken amidst the storm, and be prepared whenever the time comes to rescue from the wreck of our republic what little there may be left of liberty and country to transmit to their children. The future looks desolate and fearful, but the good Samaritan has his work to perform. Even after the thieves and robbers have left nothing but the mangled forms of humanity behind them.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Soft—the weather.—Ditto, the man who believed there would be no more drafts.

☞Very appropriate—the blood-red transparencies in the Abolition procession last week. "We are coming Father Abraham!"

☞Cool—the "leader" in the Republican organ in this place, on the "incompetent" of the *Inquirer*. Be careful, Davy, how you handle that Power Press!

☞Motto on a transparency at the recent Abolition pow-wow—"Abraham, our Father!" Abraham has quite a disobedient set of boys in this place, for he has been calling them repeatedly, but in the parlance of juveniles now-a-days they "can't see it."

☞Political conundrum. How did General McClellan receive the news of his defeat? With *resignation.*

☞Officially contradicted—the report that the company that paraded through the streets on Tuesday night of court week, were going to the front at Petersburg. They belong to the "Home Guards."

☞The Democrats told the people that there would be another draft after the election. It was pronounced by the Abolitionists, an electioneering scheme—a "copperhead lie." Now the truth is seen and *felt.*

☞Attorney General Bates has resigned his place in the Cabinet. We would suggest a very learned legal gentleman of this place as his successor. Apply at once.

☞Progressing slowly—the grading of Richard Street. The crossings are becoming famous as places to "stick in the mud."

☞An editorial brother boasts of a large turkey which he received. Where is our Christmas turkey to come from? Our neighbor has a fine lot, but we have the fear of several of the Ten Commandments before our eyes.

☞The Florida, captured by the Steamer Wachusett, has been given up, and sent back to Bahia, together with all her crew. Another humiliation to our national pride.

☞We learn that another draft was made in this district on last Monday, the result of which up to this time we are unable to find out.

☞The Rev. Mr. Kepler announced last Sabbath, that he would preach, before the congregation of the Christian Association of Bedford, next Sabbath, Dec. 4th, from a passage of Scripture as recorded in Ezekiel 9th chapter, 3—6 verses.

The subject selected, appears to us, so far as we can see, to be one of more than ordinary interest to all who wish to understand the dealings of God with the inhabitants of this world.

☞The Hartford town election was carried by the Democrats by an average majority of 170. The total vote was 4,602.

☞A new corps of paternosis about being cock.

☞An association of government clerks has been formed at Washington to urge an increase of salaries. They want more pap from the public Treasury.

☞Rev. Mr. Essick, pastor of the Ev. Luth. Church, of this place, delivered the thanksgiving sermon, in the Presbyterian church. His discourse is spoken of as having been a very able one.

Diabolical Plot!

ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY TO BURN NEW YORK CITY.

The Attempt Frustrated.

The St. Nicholas, the St. James, Metropolitan, Belmont, Tammany, Lovejoy, Brandreth and Lafarge Hotels, and Barnum's Museum set on Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *World*, this morning, gives the particulars of a most diabolical attempt, last night, to fire New York city at many different points, ranging from the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton street, as far up as the St. James Hotel, in Broadway, above its intersection with the Fifth avenue. At the present writing, happily, no loss of life and no serious damage to property has crowned the fiendish hopes of the perpetrators of these crimes. But the heart sickens at the thought of the scene of horror which must certainly, but for the presence of mind and coolness of a few sensible persons, have resulted from the mere alarm of "fire" given at nine o'clock in the evening to the crowded audience in the lecture room of the Museum. At this point, while the theatrical performances of the night were going on, a bottle of phosphorus was emptied in the rear of the gallery, and at once ignited.

In the various hotels, including the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lefarge and other large and crowded houses, beds were found saturated with phosphorus, and the fire in all these cases seems to have been set by persons acting in concert, and of course under one definite and devilish inspiration.

Who those persons were, or what their aims, it were premature now to inquire. The matter demands and must receive immediate and most searching examination at the hands of our municipal and police authorities.

The uniformity that characterized this bold attempt at wholesale incendiarism showed that the plan must have been organized long beforehand, and every step premeditated before being entered upon. The mode of operating seemed to be precisely the same in every hotel fired. The beds were saturated with phosphorus throughout, so also were the valises, trunks, old boots, and clothes of almost every description. In addition to this, matches were found among the bed clothes, laid between the sheets and coverlids, and, in some instances, thrust into the centre of the ticks. The fires were then set and the rooms closed and locked, as if the occupant had vacated the premises. It is supposed by this that the rooms were taken by parties who were determined to fire the buildings, and took this as the quickest way of doing it.

☞We regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Isaac Shoemaker, son of P. J. Shoemaker, Esq., of Colerain township, which took place a short time since, at Newbern, N. C. Mr. Shoemaker was a brave soldier and a promising young man. We append the following letters, recently received by some of his relatives:

FOSTER GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 12, 1864.

MISS SHOEMAKER:

I feel it my duty to write you this letter, and I feel sorry to have such a duty to perform. I hope the Lord will give you strength to bear it with resignation, for we must all be resigned to His holy will. Your brother Isaac was taken sick with the yellow fever on the 5th of November, and bore it patiently and put his confidence in his Savior to restore or take him to himself. After an illness of six days it was the will of God to call him to himself, where we must all render an account sooner or later. Your brother died Thursday, Nov. 10th, at 12.20 P. M., and we all mourn his loss, for we are deprived of a good and faithful comrade. Your brother Isaac and I were here together for the last year and nine months, and I felt his loss as much as a brother, for he really was a brother to me; when I was sick he took good care of me, when I had the yellow fever.—When I recovered, he was taken with the same disease, but I hope we will meet again where parting will be no more. He died praying to God to have mercy on him, and I have reason to believe his prayers were heard. He was buried at 3 o'clock P. M., Nov. 10, 1864. The night before he died he called me to his bedside and kissed me. He wanted to say something but he could not speak. The last words he said were "Oh, my God!" He had his senses until about 10 hours before he died.

If you wish further particulars I will give you all I know concerning Isaac. I suppose they have written from the hospital office, but I thought it would be more satisfactory to you to get a line from one of his comrades.

Yours, truly, JOSEPH SHILL.

FOSTER GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 10, 1864.

MR. P. J. SHOEMAKER:

My Dear Sir:—It is made my painful duty to inform you of the death, in this hospital, by yellow fever, of your son Isaac F.

He was a faithful, good man, and we all lament his removal; but I have the evidence and the consolation to believe that he "died in the Lord." His last words were such as the best may adopt: "Oh, God, have mercy upon my soul!" Commending you and his friends generally to the blessed Savior, I am, yours, &c.,

J. NILL ROUSE,
Chaplain U. S. A.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Presentation to Major Bobb.

CAMP 208TH REG., P. V. Nov. 15, 1864.

The enlisted men of company H, have presented a horse, saddle and bridle to Maj. Alexander Bobb, of this regiment, valued at three hundred and twenty five dollars. The horse was purchased from James Wishart, Esq., of Wells township, Fulton co., Pa., and the presentation was made in front of Petersburg, by John E. Satterfield, of Company K, in the following address:

"MAJ. ALEXANDER BOBB:—Having been in[illegible] P. V., to have the honor to [illegible] in their name, a horse, saddle and bridle, as a token of their friendship and esteem, both as a citizen and a soldier, and to be used by you, and as your own, in either station of life. This manifestation, on their part, has not been prompted by any sordid motive, but is a pure, unsullied expression of their feelings of warm attachment for you, and an appreciation of your merits, as will be plainly evinced by their willing obedience to every command from you in the army of the United States. Knowing full well that you are ever ready to discharge your duty faithfully and impartially.

Hoping that nothing may ever arise to interrupt this friendship, now existing between you, and that you will accept this gift from them, together with these sentiments, I now, in their name, pass them over to you.

Maj. Bobb replied as follows:—"MY FELLOW SOLDIERS OF CO. H:—In accepting this gift from you, I can say that they shall be used in the performance of my duties to the best of my abilities, whilst I have the distinguished honor to command you in the army. You need not tell me that you are ever ready to do your country's service. Your conduct in the army, has plainly shown me that all you ask is a command, and if we should in future be engaged in battle with the enemies of our country, I know that you will render such an account of yourselves as will cause me to feel proud that I have had the honor to lead you in this campaign. In thanking you for this valuable gift, I will say that I shall prize it the more, from the fact of it coming, as it does, with such warm expressions of friendship, and with the aid of Divine Providence, shall cherish those sentiments while life lasts. Therefore, accept my grateful thanks again for your kindness. That we may all return again to our homes, and the peace and harmony of former years, once more reign supreme over our land, is my greatest desire."

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ,
1st Lieut. Co. H, 208th Reg't.

Alledged Peace Movements by the Administration.

The country has been treated to various rumors, since the election, of an intention on the part of the Administration to offer some terms of settlement to the rebels. As to the precise form in which the matter is to be brought about, has not been developed, but some of the wiseacres about the Federal metropolis, have given out the very names of the Commissioners to be sent on this mission of peace. The subject was broached by Judge Pierpoint, in a speech made in New York, just before the election, and General Butler renewed the subject in a speech made in the same city, since the election. Many have surmised that these rumors have been set afloat by stock jobbers to influence the price of gold and other public securities.—The numerous sources from which the reports have sprung, leads us to the conclusion that there is some actual foundation for them in the intentions of the administration at present. Mr. Lincoln *ought* to wish for peace and the restoration of the Union. His reputation in the future history of the country, ought to lead him in that direction. The return of the country to Union and its old prosperity would seem to be objects worthy the ambition of any man. Heretofore Mr. Lincoln has permitted abolition "pressure" to push him aside from the path in which his better judgment dictated.—But *then* his own election was a sufficient excuse for not driving the radical abolitionists from his support. *That* object is now effected and all the precedent points to his retiring at the end of a second term. To be sure the Republican party made much of their capital in trade, in the recently cloudy canvass by their cry of "Peace Party" against the Democrats. The sudden conversion of the Republican party toa peace policy, is not without the charge of inconsistency. They know they did not tell the truth when they asserted that the peace plan of the Democrats embraced the independence of the South; and the administration cannot be blind to the fact that the feeling of the country, every where, outside of the military office holders and government contractors, is deeply and strongly in favor of peace and a restored Union.

Our hope, then, is, that these rumors of peace movements are true. We do not fail to recollect that the mere *partizan intents* of the Republican party, would not be advanced by a restored Union—that the voters of the Southern States, returned to their duties in the Union, would not likely be cast to help to perpetuate the rule of a party, so wholly sectional in its corporation—nor do we fail to recollect the much greater difficulty in agreeing upon terms of reconciliation with a party thus constituted, than would be with a National party, such as the Democratic party is, yet with all these obstacles in the way of peace and a restored Union, we do hope a morally honest, independent effort, and without the imposition of impossible terms, but in good faith, will be made by Mr. Lincoln to restore the Union, and again bring peace and prosperity to our borders. —*Waynesburg Messenger.*

From the Sunday Mercury.

STATESMANSHIP.

In retiring from the Senate of the United States, Jefferson Davis delivered a valedictory speech, in which he said: "If the difficulties between the North and the South are not settled, it will be for the want of statesmanship." There was wisdom in that remark, and time has proved it. We have fallen on the day of small men. There is no philosophy in the administration of our Government, though the men who instituted it were statesmen by inspiration, if not by study and experience.

The truth is, that we have never had a school in which men were educated for the business of Government. We have never had any such order or class of men. We do not educate anybody for the duties of Government. We act on the principle that the most difficult of all vocations is the most simple and indifferent. Our people have esteemed it a sort of national glory, that the highest civil trusts in the State, inclusive of the Presidency and the Chief Justiceship are open equally to any citizen, and where some persons, notoriously incompetent for the place has been sent to Congress, or elected to the judicial bench, or even elected to the Chief Magistracy, we have boasted of the event as an honorable illustration of our intensely democratic institutions.

Now this sort of pride in the social and political equity of our governmental system is practically absurd. The principle that positive personal merit, regardless of social condition is legally debarred from no civil position in the State, however important and exalted, is right application and use of a bad principle. It has been applied in a manner quite contrary to the reason of the rule and adversely to the welfare of the nation. It has, in practice, put the wrong men in the wrong place. It has made judges of tanners, Senators of Shoemakers, and Presidents of rail-splitters. It has, in a word, overturned the whole order and fitness of things in government, so that we have, in this country, put the base of the pyramid in the clouds and the apex in the dust. This progress in a wrong direction has been going on until we have got ourselves into a civil war which we never can escape from short of national disintegration, only because, as Jefferson Davis said, we lack statesmanship. We have been going to the devil as fast as possible, and because we have no statesmen to rule us. The Government, when it was originally founded, was based on the idea that man was capable of self-government; but that idea presupposed the other fact that Democratic government can only be securely founded on intelligence. And that theory included as a fundamental and indispensable condition, that the people who were invested with the right of choosing their representatives, should and would so exercise their right of suffrage as to place in every civil office the man best qualified by intelligence and virtue to discharge its duties. But the practice of the day is entirely contrary to the theory.

Let us take the present Administration. Lincoln was a good hand at splitting rails and steering a flat boat. It is to be regretted that he did not stick to his trade. All the members of his Cabinet are but little more qualified for government than he is. Even Mr. Seward, with all his pretension, is hardly more than a patent lawyer and a demagogue. Half, or more than half of the men in both Houses of Congress are but sciolists in statemanship, and would be much more useful to the world if they were making buttons, mending shoes, selling tape, or pleading petty cases in a village quarter sessions.—With such an order of mind at the head of the government, what can we expect? Only what we have. A fearful civil war, that is rapidly destroying the whole country, without the wit at Washington to settle the strife on an honorable and pacific basis.

The truth is that the nation is going to pieces only because we have no brains at the helm. The pilot is an *ignoramous*, who should have stuck to rail splitting, while his mates are but little wiser than himself. God save the ship of State! The leading partizans of the administration have openly declared in favor of wiping out the States and establishing a centralized despotism. We would not like to see such a revolution in our political system. But if it must come, let us, for God's sake, have a wise king to rule over us benignantly rather than a fool for a despot.

PAUL the Apostle speaks of Luke as the "beloved physician," and few endear themselves to us more than those who like "ministering angels," bring us the healing balm in sickness. So it is with medicines that cure; though we never see the maker, yet we get a feeling of regard for him through *them*. How many have reason to bless Dr. Ayer for his invaluable remedies, so cheap and yet so effectual! What public benefactors better deserve esteem than those who rescue the body from disease and premature decay?—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.*

THE WAR.

We have no news of General Sherman's progress, either through Northern or Southern channels, later than printed yesterday morning. There now seem to be great doubts of the reported capture of Milledgeville tho' it has been evacuated by the Confederates. Atlanta has been entered by a detachment of Southern troops. It was entirely abandoned by the Federal army, and two-thirds had been burned. General Thomas, in Tennessee, has retreated to Franklin, ten miles south of Nashville. The Confederates follow him closely. They have cut communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, and excepting the few garrisoned posts near Chattanooga, now hold all the country south of Nashville.

The Federal reconnoissances which have been sent South from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, have found Early's outpost, at Strasburg, much stronger than was supposed. No attempt will be made to attack it. Sheridan's army is still around Winchester. Moseby has just attacked another party of Federal cavalry at Cabletown, north of Winchester. Moseby lost one man killed and five wounded. Twenty of the Federal cavalrymen escaped; thirty were killed and wounded, and thirty-one captured.

A Charleston newspaper states that last week a two hundred pounder Parrott gun burst in Battery Wagner. The battery is the one which continually shells Charleston.

The Florida has been run into at Fortress Monroe by a Federal transport. The Florida is sunk. No particulars of the affair are reported.—*Age.*

—MARRIED—

GILSON—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Bedford township, on Wednesday evening, 23d ult., by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Hiram A. Gilson, of Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa., to Miss Mary J., daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Bedford county.

Accompanying the above notice we received a magnificent cake, which our "devil" enjoyed hugely. Our thanks, kind friends, and the printers' blessing be upon your heads.

ZIEGLER—HILLEGAS.—In Schellsburg, on Thursday morning, 24th ult., at the residence of Mr. Ewalt, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. Joseph S. Ziegler, of Lederachsville, Montgomery county, to Miss Ann Maria B. Hillegas, of Bedford county.

—DIED—

EASTER.—On the 27th of October, in St. Clair township, of diphtheria, Anna Margaret Easter, eldest daughter of Wm. T. and Mary Ann Easter, aged 13 years and 7 days.

HELEN.—In this borough, on the 23d of November, Mrs. Louisa Helen, aged 27 years and 6 days.

RAY.—At his residence in Liberty township, on the 15th of October, Robert Ray, aged 71 years, 1 month and 14 days. Peace to his ashes.

WILSON.—At Cheneysville, Nov. 5th, ALFRED, youngest son of Hugh Wilson, Esq., aged 1 year, 6 months and 3 days.

PIPER.—At Piper's Run, Bedford county, Sept. 22, of billious diarrhœa, Florence Rebecca, eldest child of Abraham M. and E. Jennie Piper, aged 1 year, 11 months and 23 days.

SNYDER.—In the hospital at Winchester, Va., Oct. 22, 1864, Jonathan Snyder, Orderly serjeant of Co. D, 138th Regt., P. V., aged 22 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The deceased fell mortally wounded at Bell Grove, near Cedar Run, Va., on Wednesday, October 19th, during the rebel flank attack upon Gen. Sheridan's forces, on the morning of that day. Amidst much intense suffering from his fatal wound, he was carried four miles to the rear by his comrades, and there placed in an ambulance and conveyed to Winchester, where he lingered until the morning of the 22d, and then passed into eternity, falling asleep, as we fondly hope, in the Lord Jesus, the only Savior of sinners. According to a request made by him a short time prior to receiving his mortal wound, his body was disinterred at Winchester and brought by a relative, a member of the same company, and regiment, to his paternal home in Monroe township, this county, and there again committed to the earth by the sepulchral rites of the church of which he was a member. On Monday afternoon, Nov. 7th, his mortal remains were consigned to the silent grave, amidst much weeping, there to slumber amidst the mouldering ashes of his ancestry. He served in the ranks of our country's brave defenders for upwards of two years, and finally fell a victim to this most unnatural and unjustifiable rebellion. He was not only a brave and faithful soldier, but also a very successful teacher, an estimable citizen, a generous friend, a kind and affectionate brother, and a worthy member of the German Reformed Church.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE

CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.

☞Orders solicited, and all work warranted.

WM. W. McKAIG.

Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Harry is the agent.

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addres sing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

December 2, 1864—3m

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.

Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64.)

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

If you wish to marry address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.

November 18, 1864—2m

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCHAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature decay, Seminal Weakness, insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address.

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—Warranted in all Cases. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

Bell's Specific Pills are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.. all of which arise orincipally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, pr some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

The Fiftieth Thousand—Dr. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1yse

Important to Ladies.—Dr. Harvey's Female Pills have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

Dr. Harvey's Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞ Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1yse.

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

VALUABLE HOUSE
AND LOT
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the dwelling house in which he at present resides, with the lot of ground attached. There are upon it a good well, spring house and stable. The lot contains four acres of excellent land. The premises are located in Friend's Cove, eight miles southeast of Bedford. Terms reasonable.

FREDERICK RIESBERG.

November 25.—4ts*

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—Cash, Produce, or Four Months credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 2, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Capeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES:

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.

December 2, 1864.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Mowry, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the real estate of which said deceased died seized, to wit: A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing nine acres, all cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and Catharine Mowry's heirs.

Also—ONE LOT OF GROUND, situate in the same township, containing six acres and 70 perches, all under cultivation, with a LOG HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and William A. Powell. These are desirable lots, suitable for homes for persons of limited means. Terms CASH.

FREDERICK MOWRY, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company.

At an election held on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," the following persons were chosen:

PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Scott,	George W. Cass,
Josiah Bacon,	D. R. Davidson,
John M. Kennedy,	D. E. Small,
Wistar Morris,	J. D. Roddy.
E. C. Knight,	A. K. McClure,
S. L. Russell,	Ashbel Green.
	R. D. Barclay, Sec'ry.

November 18, 1864—4t.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,
DOCTORS, PREACHERS
AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTE ,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Coberga, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellont Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES,
SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,

Every style, quality and color.
BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, dec'd., will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that valuable farm, late the residence of said dec'd, situate in Juniata township, on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of Andrew Statler, William Frazier, James Burns, Catharine Dannaker's heirs and others, containing 300 acres, more or less; about seventy acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house and barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

This land is well timbered, and will make a suitable site for a Tannery, having sufficient water power and an abundance of bark timber. Terms reasonable and will be made known on day of sale.

There will also be sold at the same time and place the personal property of Mrs. Brinkey, consisting of a horse, cattle, sheep and household furniture. Also, one of Boyers' celebrated Farmers Mills.

LEWIS M. STATLER, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Snyder, late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864—6t*

STRAY HEIFER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, about the first of October last, a WHITE HEIFER, with black ears, and a bell on, a fork in the under side of the left ear, no other marks, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

ANDREW MOWRY.

November 25, 1864.*

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Juniata township, about the 15th of June, last, a WHITE STEER, with a few black spots, no ear marks, will be two years old next spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

November 25, 1864—3ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Isaiah Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAKIM P. BLACKBURN,

November 18, 1864—6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber upon the Estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata township dec'd., by the Register of Bedford county, notifies all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK MOWRY,

October 14, 1864. Administrator.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Jno. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"Dr. Ayer. I seldom fail to remove *Erup...* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsaparilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sarsaparilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your Sarsaparilla in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sarsaparilla, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your Sarsaparilla a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Dr. Ayer. My dear Sir: I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this Sarsaparilla. Some cases require, however, in aid of the Sarsaparilla, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your Sarsaparilla."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Pott, Stonerstown; G. S. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers ...

July 1, 1864.

Leon City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all others concerned, that letters testamentary were issued by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, on the Estate of J. Cruise late of Cumberland Valley dec'd.

WASHINGTON MILLER,
THOMAS FISHER.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press,

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This paper furnishes *the best illustrations*. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phil. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Bost. Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS,
1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year, $4 00

An Extra copy of either the *Weekly* or *Magazine* will be supplied gratis for every Club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant*, (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harper's Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—Trübner's *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

TERMS:—Harper's Magazine, one year, $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

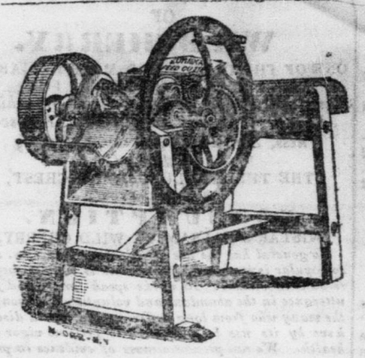
Latest Winter Styles,

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞ All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And hereing now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

cal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an *"Iron Constitution."*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a Specific for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dane, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M.D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Soils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.

No Family should be without it.

ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.

May 13, 1864—cowly.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and *Bank* of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.
This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.
Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILDCHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,
Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefitof the afflicted.
HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.
Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.
JACOB SECHLER.
From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.
"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.
From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.
I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.
The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

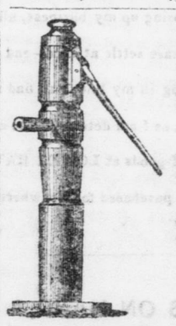
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
None genuine unless signed "L. BUTTS," on the wrapper.
For Sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.
It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.
May 6, 1864—eow1y

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!
Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good
COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER,
is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash dayss Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.
July 22, 1864.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,
at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.
June 19, 1864.

BUYERS—
Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have
Reduced
prices on all goods, to correspond with the
Great Decline East!
TERMS—Cash or Produce.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Bedford, October 14, 1864.



PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.
Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.
☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

Pension and Bounty Claims.
U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood. Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended. *Save*
So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public. *your*
It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State. *Children.*
It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the *No child need*
DISEASED LUNGS,
Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.
CROUP. *die of*
This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand. *croup if this*
For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.
The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it. *syrup*
Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel. *is used*
Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro. *in*
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
December 18, 1863—1y. *time.*

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.
SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.
TO DESTROY WORMS!
It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.
And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.
☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.
*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,
THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE
IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.
On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.
RHEUMATISM.
Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.
There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by
S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.
☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.
December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.
HORSES HOGS CATTLE HOGS
THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.
These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.
These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.
MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ
Westminster, Md.
☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!
A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.
ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.
ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.
ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.
60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.
ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.
ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.
ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.
ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.
ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,
HAS ON HAND
AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS
A FULL SUPPLY
OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR
CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE
Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

CORNER
CHEAP FARQUHAR'S
REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED.
We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.
Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES,	BALMORALS,
DELAINES,	HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS,	RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS	SHAWLS,
HEADNETS,	HATS,
COMBS,	VEILS,
TRIMMINGS,	HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,
Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
SATINETTS,	PANTS,
CASSIMERES,	VESTS
JEANS,	BOOTS,
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SHIRTS,
MUSLINS,	NECKTIES,
DRILLS,	SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.
Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
RICHARD LEO.
July 10, 1863.—tf

Wool Wanted.
Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.
May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Come and Settle.
I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.
Bedford, July 8, 1864.

STRAY COW.
Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in East Providence township, on the 4th of November, inst., a WHITE COW, with a black head and crumpled horns, having both ears cropped. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.
Nov. 18, 1864—3t JOHN FILLER.

Teachers Wanted.
ELEVEN Teachers wanted for the schools of Monroe township. Salaries from $20 to $25 per month. Apply personally or by letter to Henry Whetstone, Secretary of the Board of Directors.
P. O. address, Bloody Run. Nov. 18.

How to Save Your Money.
Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.
Her stock comprises a general assortment of
Millinery Goods,
BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,
Latest Winter Styles.
ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.
☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.
Bedford, November 4, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Frederick Mock, dec'd., late of St. Clair twp., Bedford county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. BARBARA MOCK,
Oct. 28, 1864. Administratrix.

BEDFORD HOTEL.
The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April, 15, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.
A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of
G. R. & W. GETTY.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.
The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising
GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,
of different styles and varieties, from
20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.
ALSO—A new assortment of
Photograph Albums,
of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,
Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.
☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.
Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.
Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS.
Bedford, June 10, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT
THE NEW STORE.
MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTELS, and *DUSTERS,*—the latest style.
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and *FANCY GOODS,*
which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.
Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.
Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

NOTICE.
The notes and papers of Jacob Broadstone, have been left in my hands for collection, persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Broadstone will call and settle the same, otherwise they will be collected according to law.
CHARLES FAXON, J. P.
Saxton, October 7, 1864—2m.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.
NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.
J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,
all bought before the last great rise in prices,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.
☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 8, 1864.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG
Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves,*
AND
NOTIONS IN VARIETY.
We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and hereby solicit a continuance of the same kindness.
G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.
J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Roby, late of Bedford township, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd, will make known the same without delay, to
JOSEPH W. TATE,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ADRIEL KOONS, Administrator.
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864.—*

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN.
(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)
Tobacco Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY,
No. 318 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

FALL **STOCK** FALL
NOW IN STORE
1864. 1864.
WE have just received a handsome assortment of
NEW FALL GOODS,
Embracing Prints, Delaines, Mohairs, Alpacas Bombazines, Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconetts and Cambrics, Collars and Sleeves in Sets, Hoop Skirts, best Makes and Latest Styles, Ginghams, Table, Diapers, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Ready Made Coats and Vests.
Hosiery and Gloves,
Scarf and Neck Ties,
Linen and Paper Shirt Collars and Fronts, Hats Every Style,
Color and Quality. Boots and Shoes in Great Variety.
Made to Order, Call and See them they Speak for themselves.

Groceries.
Prime Rio coffee, Extra fine young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Prepared and Essence of Coffee.
Syrup, Rice,
Chocolate, Spices, Chewing Tobacco and Segars of Choice Brands,
QUEENSWARE,
Salt, Mackerel, &c., Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we call the early attention of buyers.
TERMS CASH, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
BEDFORD, September 16th, 1864.—tf.
G. R. & W. GETTY.